PRACTICAL TESTS OF WIRELESS TELEPHONY

Not a New Discovery.

LONG KNOWN TO SCIENTISTS

Key Discovered by Prof. Bell While Experimenting at Cambridge, Mass., in 1877 - Mr. Stubblefield's Invention Capable of Development.

Although the present decade will in all probability mark the development not only of wireless telegraphy, but of wireless telephony, the fundamental principles of wireless telephony are by no means a new discovery, the key to the methods employed having been discovered at Cambridge, Mass., in 1877, by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone system that bears his name.

The principles of wireless telephony, however, according to Prof. Bell, are uncouptedly capable of enormous development, and may result in the entire revolution of the present methods employed by both local and long-idstance telephone

Prof. Bell Interested.

Prof. Bell is watching with the interest of an experienced scientist the result of the practical tests of wireless telephony that are being made by Mr. Nathaniel Stubblefield, of Murray, Ky. His invention, according to the demonstrations already made, appears to be not only practicable and feasible, but also capable of development. In the event of it being proved to be practicable there is no reason why it should not be universally adopted, as it will obviate the necessity maintaining telephone wires.

The key to the fundamental principles employed by Mr. Stubblefield in his invention was discovered by Prof. Bell while he was experimenting to ascertain how slight a ground connection could be had with the telephone. With an ordinary telephone receiver, and a pair of rods, consisting of two pokers, to which were attached the two wires leading from the receiver. Prof. Bell drove the pokers into the ground from 50 to 160 feet apart.

Heard Ticking of a Clock. On putting the receiver to his ear Prof. Bell was somewhat taken by surprise when he heard distinctly the ticking of a clock. After studying the ticking for a few moments he noticed that the clock missed a tick every other second, and in this way he was enabled to identify it as the electrical clock on the Cambridge University. Although half a mile distant from the point where the wire lending from the clock dipped into the earth

he could hear the ticking distinctly. Following this experiment at Cambridge. Mass., Prof. Bell five years later undertook to test the practicability of his discovery, and made a series of tests on the Potomac, in almost the immediate vicinfly of where Mr. Stublefield made his tests on Thursday last, almost a ginera-

Tests Far From Satisfactory.

of a buzzer could be heard distinctly four miles distant, only slight success was achieved in communicating with the hu-

The marvelous results obtained by Marthe attention of scientists generally to phony. Prof. Bell is of the opinion that the results obtained by Marconi, which he adds are remarkable in the extreme, are obtained through electrical currents by ethereal waves.

Experiment by Sir William Preece.

Sir William Preece, of England, also experimented with the principles of wireless telephony several years ago. During the period when the cable between the Isle of Wight and the mainland was im paired he was successful in communicat ing with Queen Victoria at Osborne Cautle, by employing practically the same methods as those used by Mr. Stubble

During the progress of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 a system of wireless telephony by which the electrical vibrations were transmitted by means of the rays of the sun was exploited. Communicution was had and maintained from one side of the main hall of the electrical building to the other.

Mr. Stubblefield's Invention.

To return to the present, and the re sults of the practical tests of the invention of the scientist from the "Blue Grass State," it is both possible and probable that he will live to see his invention reach the stage of development of which It is capable.

The tests made by Mr. Stubblefield on board the steamer Bartholdi and on the Virginia shore on Thursday with minia ture instruments warrant the acceptance of his idean that with larger and more powerful instruments there is practically no limit to the distance the human voice can be conveyed by the wireless system

Communication was not only obtained and maintained between the vessel and the shore, but tests were made on the land that were eminently successful. The accompanying illustrations show Mr Stubblefield, the inventor, seated at the apparatus on beard the steamer Barthol ct, also with receiver at ear, making a test on the Virginia shores

Between Steamer and Shore.

The communication between the steam er and the shore was had by dropping the wires attached to the apparatus over the stern of the beat and into the water, and the establishment of a stationary station on the shere. Not only were the sounds of a harmonica, played on the shore, distinctly heard in the three receivers at tached to the apparatus on board the steamer, but singing and the human voice counting numerals were also heard.

An ordinary conversation was less dis tinet, and hardly audible but this was attributed to the fact that the batteries employed in connection with the apparatus on the steamer were not powerfu enough.

The tests made on the land, bowever, were all that could be desired. Armed

Fundamental Principles rods into the earth to a depth of three feet at any desired point, and were able to carry on a conversation at distances varying from 300 yards to half a mile. The



MAKING A GROUND TEST.

degree the practical value and efficiency of Mr. Stubblefield's invention.

Apparatus Employed Is Simple,

The apparatus employed is simple, consisting of an ordinary receiver and transmitter, and a pair of steel rods, with bell-shaped attachments, which are connected with twenty feet of wire, to which the electrical apparatus is attached. The steel reds are driven into the earth to a depth of three feet at any desired point, when communication is immediately es-The electrical apparatus proper, which

was employed in making the tests, was encased in a hox twelve inches long. eight inches wide, and eighteen inches high, and consisted of dry cells, a generater and an induction coll.

Practical Value Demonstrated.

The texts were made to demonstrate the ractical working value of the apparatus. which was invented by Mr. Stubblefield. The tests made by Prof. Bell were far | The demonstrations made under the perfrom satisfactory, however, for, although conal direction of Mr. Stubblefield gave musical sounds transmitted by the use him ample opportunity to furnish convincing proof to those who witnessed the tests that he has achieved in a basic form something greater even than Mar-Mr. Stubblefield is using a portion of

Marconi's patents—the Hertzian wave theory-although communication by Mr the possible development of wireless tele. Stubblefield's invention is had by ground currents and electrical currents through the water rather than by ethereal waves. Mr. Stubbleheld's invention has already been adapted by the Gordon Telephone through the water and earth, rather than | Company, of Charleston, S. C., and will be employed in the establishment of telephonic cummunication between that city and the sea islands lying off the coast of Eagth Carolina

A "Blue Grass" Farmer.

Mr. Nathaniel Stubblefield is forty years of age, and the son of a prominer lawyer of Kentucky, although he himsel was a farmer before he turned his atten-

land tests demonstrated to a remarkable which will be made in the immediate vicinity of New York City, in all probability on the Hudson River. When the demonstration is made, it is probable that stronger electrical apparatus than that employed in the tests made on the Potomac River will be employed.

o his thremiton his commercial value.

employment of batteries of sufficient

House-to-house communication is estab-

lished by burying the steel rods with their

bell-shaped attachments just outside of

the house. The future development of his

invention means much and will mark a

Another Demonstration to Be Made.

rangements for another demonstration

Mr. Stubblefield will at once perfect ar-

power to convey the human voice.

new era in scientific development.

PROPOSED LEAGUE OF MEN'S CLUBS

Committee on Organization Enthusiastic Over Action.

MANY BODIES JOIN MOVEMENT

Interesting and Enthusiastic Meeting Held at Luther Place Memorial Church Many Delegates Present.

The third meeting of the committee on organization of the proposed Federation of Men's Clubs was hold Friday evening at the Luther Place Memorial Church and was largely attended, representatives and delegations from twenty-three clubs being present. After invocation by the Rev. Dr. Butler and music led by Mr. Alfred Wood, of the First Coogregational Church, Judge H. B. Moclton, of Hamline Church, stated briefly the scope of committee looking toward organization. Clubs from nine Presbyterian, seven Methodist, three Episcopal, two Lutherwere represented, several by complete delegations with authority to act for them to such a union as is proposed. These clubs are located throughout the city, including West Washington, Mount Pleasant, and Brightwood, and it is anunderstood application for admirates will at once be made by a club in Takoma ever is of benefit to their men's clubs in beneficial to their churches.

Wise to Act at Once.

A subcommittee on constitution reported, and a second proposed constitution was also submitted. The discussion took conducted on widely divergent principles. the meetings they learn nothing, and the opens a wide field of thought

so as not to seriously conflict, and the moral support of the stronger clubs would be tacitly given weaker ones, to the en-couragement of the latter without detri-ment to the former.

Benefits to Members.

The advantages to individual members would be their share of what benefits accrue to their clubs or their churches, and yet the per capita expense would be infinitesimal. Members would make friendships never to be found in their own clubs, would touch shoulders with people of importance, and would absorb ideas which could only be found by the commingling of many minds. On the average not half the membership of the va-rious men's clubs now attends its own meetings, the reason probably being because the inducement is not sufficient. for the Purpose of Discussing Plans—
If the league furnished the inducement which a club did not the latter could not complain if a larger percentage of its membership attended two or three league meetings a year. If by chance club in-terest waned the life of a tottering club would be maintained by the necessity for

the proposed league or federation as far knowing that every person in the league as it had developed and explained what has the constant moral example of good steps had already been taken by the propie, and the subile invitation to unite with some church. If this hope should create a spirit of rivatry among the va-rirus denominations each sect would seek Ifails for South and Central America, to have all its local churches institute West Indies, Etc. an, and two Congregational churches clubs and commect them with the lengue.

Male Population Affected.

Men's clubs draw the male population their clubs to the extent of committing into the church edifice, with ultimate re-Park. The clergymen are taking a keen tatter if the moral example were without the latter's special invitation.
Every church giving a fair or whose la-dies have a luncheon or f stival would scenare desirable advertising by announc-ing the cutertainment through the league. a wide range, and considerable tact was required to harmonize the views and opinions of delegates coming from clubs it must also be of sufficient breadth to re The committee's report was finally approved, and after a free interchange of the support of the lay element; hence it is impossible that such a federation should fall into narrow lines. As riows it was decided expedient not to de-lay organization further. All the clubs in the city have been several times in-vited to send representatives to the meet-ings of this organization committee, but not new connected with any men's club they are reluctant to appoint delegates or with any church, and to gain admittance that element most join one or the until they know what the scope of that movement is, and in their absence from the to admit ladies, and this question

WASHINGTON, D. C., POSTOFFICE, NOTICE. t any time, FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of the schedule of closings is a FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of cailing daily, and the schedule of closings is ar-ranged on the presumption of their uninter-rupted overland transit. For the week ending March 29, 100c, the last councering closes will be made from the MAIN OFFICE as follows: Trans-Atlantic Mails.

FOREIGN MAILS.

MONDAY—(b) At 7:15 p. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. K. Wm. der Grosse", from New York, vla Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.

(c) At 11:25 p. m. for ITALY direct, per s. s. Nord America, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Nord America," TUESDAY—(b) At 7:15 p. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. Philadelphia, from New York, via Southampton. Mail for IRELAND must be directed "Per s. s. Philadelphia."

(c) At 11:25 p. m. for EUROPE, per s. c. Teutonic, from New York, via Queenatown. s. (c) At 11:25 p. m. for BELGIUM direct, per s. s. Haveford, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Haveford."

WEDNESDAY—(c) At 9:15 p. m. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, GREECE, BRITISH INHA, and LORENZO MARQUEZ, per s. s. La Touraine, from New York, via Havre. Mail for other parts of EUROPE, must be directed "Per s. s. La Touraine."

FRIDAY—(b) At 7:15 p. m. for EUROPE, per FRIDAY—(b) At 7:15 p. m. for EUROPE, per per per second.

terest waned the life of a tottering club would be maintained by the necessity for its existence in order to hold its membership in the league.

As for the advantages to churches, the same benefits would accrue from federating their clubs as from the various alliances of the churches and Sunday schools themselves; if such unions are profitable along ecclestastical lines, they would be beneficial along secular lines, if every component club is one that is convected with a church all the interested of the churches have the satisfaction of knowing that every person in the league Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, and Samples for GERMANY only. The same class of mal-matter for other parts of ELEOPE will not be ent by this ship unless specially directed by

West Indies, Etc.

MONDAY-(f) At 10:30 s. m. for the BA-HAMAS, per steamer from Miami, Fla. (c) At 11:25 p. m. for PORTO RIOS, per s. s. Mac, from New York, whi Ponce (ordinary mail Men's clubs draw the male population into the church edifice, with utilinate remains the church edifice, with utilinate remains depending upon the treatment extended, the friendships made, the delicated the fill of the suggestion of uniting with the church and the moral example of club members who are already church members. The power for good would be lester if the moral example were strengthened by the numbers and prominence of the church members in the league. No meeting of any two clubs nor of the league need be held in any church without the latter's special invitation. Every church giving a fair or whose latter and the first of TUESDAY-(k) At 12:00 m. for JAMAICA, per TUESDAY—(k) At 12:50 m. for JAMAICA, per s. s. Admiral Dews, from Boston.

WEDNESDAY—(f) At 10:30 s. m. for the BA HAMAS, per steamer from Miami, Fla.

(c) At 11:25 p. m. for JAMAICA, per s. s. Admiral Sampson, from Philadelphia.

(c) At 11:25 p. m. for CAMPECHE, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per s. s. Monterey, from New York, Mail for other parts of MEXICO must be directed "Per s. s. Monterey."

THURSDAY—(c) At 11:25 p. m. for MEXICO per s. s. City of Washington, from New York, via Tampico. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. City of Washington, from New York, via Tampico, Mail must be directed "Per s. s. City of Washington."

per a. s. City of Washington, from New York, via Tampico, Mail must be directed "Per a. a. City of Washington,"
FRIDAY—(c) At 11:25 p. m. for BERMUDA, per a. a. Pretoria, from New York.
(c) At 11:25 p. m. for FORTO RICO, per a. a. San Juan, from New York, via San Juan.
(c) At 11:25 p. m. for FORTO RICO, per a. a. San Juan, from New York, via San Juan.
(d) At 11:25 for CURACAO and VENEZUELA, per a. a. Zolla, from New York. Mail for SAY-ANILLA and CARTAGENA must be directed "Per a. X. Zulla."
(c) At 11:25 p. m. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAYANILLA, CARTAGENA, and GREYTOWN, per a. a. Athos, from New York.
Mail for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per a. a. Athos."
(c) At 11:25 p. m. for ARGENTINE, URU-GUAY, and PARAGUAY, per a. a. Italian Prince, from New York.

SATURDAY—(d) At 10:20 a. m. for the BA.
SATURDAY—(d) At 10:20 a. m. for the BA. form New York.

SATURDAY—(f) At 10:30 a. m. for the BA-HAMAS, per steamer from Miami, Fia.

Mails for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North Sydney, and thence via steamer, close here daily except Sundays at 12:00 m., and on Sundays at 11:30 a. m. The connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. (d) (h)

Mails for MIQUELON, by rail to Boston, and thence via steamer, close here daily except Sundays at 12:30 m., and on Sundays at 12:30 m., and on Sundays at 11:30 a. m. (i) (b)

. m. (6) (b) CUBA MAILS close here, via Port Tampa, Fla., umlars, Wednesdaya, and Fridays at 9:05 p. m., nd via Miami, Fla., Tuesdays and Saturdays (7 10:50) 0.00 p. m.
Mails for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and
GUATEMALA, by rall to New Orleans, and
thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:30
a. m. and 10:00 p. m., the connecting closes
for which being on Mondays. m. and proceed and Mondays.

Mails for COSTA RICA, by rail to New Orcans, and thence via steamer, close here daily
1 10:30 a. m. and 10:50 p. m., the connecting
lesses for which being Tuesdays.

Trans-Pacific Mails.

Mails for CHINA, JAPAN, HAWAH, and

here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to March 24, in clusive, for despatch per s. a. City of Pelining. Of Mails for AVSTHALIA (except those for Wes Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand mails for which are despatched via San Fran cisco), and FIJI ISLANDS, via Victoria, B. C. close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to March 20 inclusive, for despatch per a. s. Aorangi. (6) close here dully at 6.59 p. m. up to March sinchisive, for despatch per as a Adminati. (e)
Mails for CHINA.* JAPAN, HAWAH (also letter mail and specially addressed periodicals for the Philippine Islands), via San Francisco, close here daily at 8.50 p. m. up to April 3, inclusive, for desnatch per a. s. Gaelic. (b)
Mails for AUSTRALIA (except those for West Australia, which are despatched via Europe), NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, SAMOA, and HAWAH, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6.59 p. m. after Adams, Fist, Samoa, and Hawall, via San incisco, close bere drily at 6230 p. m. after ch 30 and up to April 5, inclusive, for de-tch per s. s. Surra. (o) talls for Chirax' and JAPAN, via Victoria. C., close here daily at 6230 p. m. up to til 5, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Em-es of Japan. Registered mail misst be directed in Victoria, B. C." Merchandise for the S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, can-be despatched via Chrada. at be despatched via Canada.

Mails for the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,** via Francisco, close bete dally at 6:30 p. m. to April II, inclusive, for despatch per S. transport. (c) ... S. transport. (c)
Mails for TAHITI and MARQUESAS ISLANDS,
ta San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30
m. up to April 17, inclusive, for despatch
er s. c. Australia. (c)
Mails for COCHIN (HINA are despatched to
learn York for connection with Kuropean
transport. teamers.

"PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Military Mail) de-spatched to San Francisco at all cioses for that office, to connect with Government transports, the sattings of which are irregular.

RECISTERED MAILS close at the MAIN OF

JOHN A. MERRETT, Posteraste TRUSTEES' SALE.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER. At the Real Estate Exchange, 1311 F at. no. TRUSTEES SALE OF A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT IN THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, By circumstance of a deed of trust, recorded in liber 1764, folio 84, et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, sold by request of the party secured thereby, see shall effer for sale, at the Real Istate Exchange, 1314 F at new, at 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON OF THURSDAY, APRIL 3, A. D. 1992, all of let No. 21, in block No. 4, in the Washington Brick Machine Company's sub of part of Trinifad, as per plat recorded in liber, country, No. 6, folio 120, of the records of the Surveyor's Office of the District of Columbia.

f Columbia.

Terms of sale: All cash. \$100 deposit required t time of sale.

All convexancing, recording, stamps, etc., at All conveyants, incliner's cost.

Ten Crys allowed to complete the purchase.

E. R. HABGHT, Trustey.

ERANK J. LEWIS, Trustee.

If You Want

To exchange an article for something of equal merit advertise it in THE TIMES'

"FOR EXCHANGE" COLUMN.

Rate for One Day, 2c a Word Rate for 3 or More Consecutive Days, Ic a Word

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME SOURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, HOLDING A PROBATE COURT.

—No. 1969S. Administration.

This is to give notice that the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia letters of administration on the estate of John J. Cosis, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims section to decease. Cook, late of the District of Columbia, deceased, All persons having claims agrinus the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1993; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of March, 1992.

GEORGE W. COOR, 2295 M st. nw. Attest:
LOUIS A. DENT, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

ROSSA P. DOWNING, Attorney. mb28,31-app.

ROSSA P. DOWNING, Attorney: mbr4, 31-apr
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OP
COLUMBIA, HOLDING A PROBATE COURT.
—STATE OF HARRIETT WARE, Deceased,
No. 1998-1. Administration.
Application having been made to the Supreme
Court of the District of Columbia, holding a
Probate Court, for probate of the last will and
testament of said deceased, by Charles I. Hine,
executor, it is ordered this 23d day of March,
A. D. 1992, that notice be, and hereby is, given
to Adam Banket, Rachel Bittera, Sally Tait,
Elliza Banks, Edward Jackson, Adam Blackwell,
Rose Jackson, Edward Blackwell, unknown heirs
of Sarah Blackwell, and to all others concerned,
to uppear in said court on MONDAY, THE STR
DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1992, AT 10 O'CLOCK
A. M., to show cause why such application should
not be granted. Provided this notice be publiabed in the "Washington Law Reporter" and
The Washington Law Reporter" and
The Washington Law Reporter and
The Washington Times once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than
thirty days before said return day.

JOB BARNARD, Justice.

Attest:

LOUIS A. DENT,

Register of Wills for the District of Columbia,
LEON TOB AINER, Attorney, mbr4,3,3,1-app.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BOLDING A DISTRICT COVERT.—IN RE EXTENSION OF ECKINGTON PLACE. No. 225. District Court. Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the particular of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congross approved March 1, 1809, entitled "An act for the extension of Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, and for other purposes," filed a petition in this Court praying the condemnation of the land necessary for the extension of Eckington Place between Q Street and Florida Avenue to the full width of 00 feet by acquiring the necessary land below Q Street on the west side of said Eckington Place, as shown on a plat or map prepared by add Commissioners and annexed to their said petition and marked "Exhibit D. C. No. I." And, thereafter, the said Commissioners filed their supplemental petition and plat herein, in accordance with the act of Congress entitled "An act for the extension of Columbia Boad east of Thirteenth Street, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1909, praying that a jury of seven judicious, disinterested men not related to any person interested in the proceedings, and not in the service or employment of the District of Columbia or of the United States, be summoned by the Marshai for the District of Columbia to assess the damages austained, and to assess the benefits which may result, in the condemnation of the land necessary for the extension of said street against those pieces or parcels of ground abutting that pottion of the street to be opened and extending to a depth of 200 feet from the westerity building line of said Eckington Place, seconding to the provisions of the above mentioned acts of Coduress.

It is ordered this Lith day of March, A. D. 1992, that all persons having any interest in the proceedings of a depth of 200 feet from the westerity building line of said Eckington Place, seconding to the provisions of the aBST DAY OF MARCH, 1992, AT 19 O'CLOCK A. M., and to continue in a N THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBRA.—JAMES RYAN, Complainant, vs. JOHN WALLACE, MARY LIZZIE BOND, UNKNOWN HEIRS AT LAW, ALIENBROND, UNKNOWN HEIRS AND LAW, ALIENBROND, UNKNOWN HEIR AND LAW, ALIENBROND, HE WALLE, DESCRIPTION, AND LAW, A

(Seal)
Crue copy—Test:
J. R. YOUNG, Clerk.
By J. W. LATIMER, Asst. Clerk.
mb:00,31-apti.28-mat2.24

IN THE SUPHEME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—JAMES F. BARROUR vs. UNKNOWN HEHRS AT LAW ALLENERS AND DEVISEES OF JACOB HERSON, Deceased. No. 23124. In Equity.

The object of this suit is to establish of record in title of complainant to subdivision lots six (a) to twenty (23), inclusive, in square three implied and twenty-six (230). numbred and twenty-six (155), in the City of Vashington, in this District, and to enjoin the lefendants from asserting title therefo. On motion of the complainant, by George Trancia Williams, his solicitor, it is this 17th lay of March, A. D. 1992, ordered that the efendants cause their appearance to be entered crein on or before the first rule day occurring live months after toe day of the first publica-tion of this order; otherwise the cause will be receeded with as in case of default. (Seal) A. B. HAGNER, Associate Justice. True Copy—Attest:

rocceled with as in case of default.
(Seal) A. B. HAGNER, Associat
True Copy—Attest:
J. R. Young, Clerk.
By M. A. CLANCY, Asst. Clerk.
mbi7,24-apd,5-mas,18

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM AND ELECTRICAL POWER PLANT—Office of the Secretary and Treasurer U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1902.—Scaled profocults in duplicate will be received at this office UNTIL 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ON MONDAY, MARCH UI, 1902, for the exection at the pumping station and hospital U. S. Soldiers' Home, hear this city, of a steam and electrical power plant, etc., in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at this office. A certified check of 20 per cent of the amount of bid must accompany each proposal, Rond with approved suretics for the faithful performance of the constact will be required of the successful hidder. The right is reserved to reject any and an bids, to make technicallities, and in accept any part of any bid, or in reject the other part, if the interest of the U. S. Soldiers' Home requires it. Contract will be awarded only to regular contractors. Proposals must be submitted in simplicate on forms to be channed at the Home, addressed to the servicing and treasurer, endorsed on the convelope, "Proposals for a steam, electrical and power plant for the U. S. Soldiers' Home," CHAS, W. TAYLOR, Major of Cavalry, U. S. A. Secretary and Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 21, 1862.— Architect, Washington, B. C., March El, 1962.—Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 2 OVILOCK P. M., on the 21ST DAY OF APRIL, 1962, and then opened, for the grading paving, etc., in connection with the completion of the approaches to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, B. C., in accordance with the drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at this effice. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

FFICE OF COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARCH 17, 1902.—Notice is beergy given that in conformity to law the pumphlet outaining a list of taxes in arrears on real projecty in the District of Columbia on the first law of July, 1801, has been printed, a copy thereof will be delivered to any taxpayer applying theorem, at the office of the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia, and if the law due, together with the peralties and costs has may have sexued thereon, shall not be used notice to the expense for each property of the columbia and containing the terms. on proc to the comment for sile, namely, the EightH DAY OF APRH, 1992, the prop-ty involved will be sold, under our direction, public section, at the office of the Collector Taxes of the District of Columbia, commence on raxes of the District of Columbia commenc-ing on said 8th day of April, 1862, and con-tinuing on each following day between the hours of 10 octock in the Irremous and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Sandays and legal holidays ex-cepted, until all such definquent property as sold. HENRY B. F. MACYARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, JOHN BIDDLE, Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

CHAS. E. EBEL, Dealer in CHOICE MEATS,

646, 647 and 648 Center Market. Ninth St. Wing. 'Phone, Main-2582.



AT APPARATUS ON BOARD THE STEAMER.

with receivers and transmitters attached wireless telephony. He has devoted much to those made by Mr. Stubblefield, to steel rods by wires which connected time to the perfection of his invention, those made by the Kentucky inventor with the electrical apparatus, the mem- and insists that its adoption is only a have been the most successful from both hers of the exerimental party buried the matter of time, and depends solely on the a practical and selectific standpoint.

tion to the perfection of the theceles of the country have been making tests simi

THE STEAMER BARTHOLDI. movement suffers in its failure to bene-fit by their suggestions. Several entirely novel ideas were expressed Friday even-The value of the practical demonstralons is manifold, in that it tends to point out wherein the invention can be ing, and these, with the proposed consti-tution and everything bearing on the sub-ject, will be turned over to the joint meeting of the delegates to be held in developed, and also demonstrates to these them Mr. Blubble Seld prais to interest Although scientists in various parts of about a month. Meanwhile, it was decided to lesse and circulate an invitation asking all the local clubs to appoint dele-gates at their next meeting, either with full power or under instructions have them prepared to attend at the date sian Minister, who is pressing for comand place to be fixed later. As soon as these delegates are appointed from any club such members therefrom as have been serving on their individual resnonsibility will yield to them. It was de-cided, in view of the enthusiasm shown and the large number of clubs that have already approved the broad idea, that the league will be (ormally organized at the next meeting, and such clubs as do not attach themselves then may join later. However, the hope was expressed that all would at least attend, in order that the scope of the federation and its plan of organization might be drawn, so that as

composite whole it would be entirely Advantages of Federation.

The league, from its size and memership, could secure speakers which comconent clubs often could not, and the knowledge that speakers of great renown were to fecture would draw larger audi-ences in proportion. With its religious element interdengminational, and its lay element comprising the best citizens of different sections of the city the league could and probably would eventually exer-cise a powerful influence in local questions. When opposion demands a mass meeting, a quickly called special meeting of the league would assemble the respect-able element of the community, well organized and capably officered, and their actions should have weight with the Dis-trict and the national authorities.

As for the advantages to each component club, the honor of an office in the league would impel the clubs to put for-ward their favogite sans as candidates, and the friendly competition thus creand the friendly competition that crease membership in each club cospecially just prior to the time when their bona fide membership must be reported. The league could easily publish a year-book at a few cents a copy, to include on separate pages a rosser of officlude on separate pages a roster of offi-cers and members of the various clubs. A schedule of inter-club debates could be arranged, as well as inter-club visita-tions, either formal or informal—in fact. clubs which were federated would no longer be antagonistic in any sense, and each would profit by avoiding the errors cach would profit by avoiding the errors and adopting the successful features of the others. As this movement has already brought about, clubs would be organized where they did not previously exist, sample constitutions would be loaned them, and good advice given as to what to seek in their plan of formation. Where one club's recurring or outles has for a new trial for the defendant Where one club's excursion or outing has hitherto been a small affair or a failure, two or more would unite in a success, or the league's effort would be proportionatelarger. No club would lose its individ-

DISAGREEMENT IN KOREA.

Foreign Minister Refuses to Recognize Russian Representative.

YOKOHAMA, March 23.-Advices from Seoul are to the effect that confusion prevails in Korean ministerial circles,

The Foreign Minister refuses to have any relations with M. Paoloff, the Ruspensation for the telegraph posts that were erected in spite of the protests of the Korean Government, and were de-stroyed by the Government's orders.

CLAIM JUROR HAILS FROM MARYLAND

It Is Contended That He Cannot Be Voter in That State and a Resident of District.

The meaning of the text of the code in eference to the qualification of jurora will be tested in the case of a man who was recently convicted of larceny in Criminal Court No. 2 before Justice Barsard. The point is raised with reference to the meaning of the words, "a residen of the District of Columbia." In the case referred to it is contended

that he was illegally convicted, because it is alleged, a member of the jury which returned the verdict against him s a voter in the State of Maryland. If that is the case it is argued that the juror referred to must be a legal resident of Maryland, and therefore cannot be be also "a resident of the District of

Qualifications of Jurors.

In speaking of the qualifications of jurors the code, in section 215, says: "No person shall be competent to act as a jufor unless he be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the District of Columbia, over twenty-one and under sixtyfive years of age, able to read and write and to understand the English language. and a good and lawful man, who has never been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude." Whether or not a person can retain his right of franchise in any State and exer-cise the right, and still be "a resident of the District of Columbia," in the meaning as applied to the qualifications of a juror is a question which the Court of Appeals for the District will be called upon to answer in connection with the petition

The "Record" Quasi-Pictorial.

Baltimore Herald - The "Congressional tegord" celebrated St. Patrick's Day by putting a speech of Hon. Henry D. Green, delivered December 18, 1901, on the first uality; meeting dates might be arranged